

CHICAGO GAMBLERS WORRIED.

The Appeal to the Courts to Settle the Corner in July Oats Without Precedent.

Chicago, July 31.—Judge Chytras today modified the injunction issued yesterday restraining the Chicago board of trade and the board of trade operators James A. Patten, Carrington, Patten & Co., and Bartlett, Frazier & Co., from conducting a corner in July standard oats, by restraining the defendants from asking the president of the board of trade to endorse down margins deposited by the complainants, Waite, Thornburn & Company, to secure 55,000 bushels of short sales. The court held session before the opening hour of the board of trade in order that a decision might be arrived at before business was begun. So important, however, did the court consider the precedent of the case that the motion for a dissolution of the temporary injunction was not considered and the case will come up for further adjudication next week.

The effect of the action of the court is for the time being to protect the complainants against any alleged corner and is construed as working against the bull clique of operators on the board.

There was practically no effect on business in oats from the injunction. The assurance by Judge Chytras that ordinary business could be done by the defendants and other members of the board of trade acted as a check against any early violent fluctuations. A notice was posted on change interpreting the court action as a dismissal of the injunction against the board of trade, and stating that all business could proceed as usual, save in the matter of closing out deals with Waite, Thornburn & Co. The matter was considered held in abeyance.

Speculators on the board were all inclined to comment unfavorably upon the appeal to the courts. The big bulls said if such a precedent was established there would be nothing but short selling. If prices went down deliveries would be made, but if the price went against the sellers there would be nothing to prevent them defaulting on their contracts. Apparently intimidated by the possibilities of having to answer to the court if fictitious prices were pumped into July oats all speculators allowed the manipulated July options in all grains to die with a flash in the pan. July oats were sold freely, bulls and many of the shorts covered bringing a closing price 1 cent up at 64 cents. The famous July corn deal ended in a slump of 3 cents and closed at 56 cents. July wheat was delivered freely and prices slumped sharply, losing at one time 6 cents. The close was 53 cents down 63 cents. Other deliveries were weaker but not markedly so.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

"We have lived in the South as long as we can on the bounties of nature, and have reached the point at which we must study science, learn the arts, use our material resources and accumulate wealth, or else fall behind and go down." So says President C. W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee. This is a statement worthy of our most earnest consideration, says the Textile Excelsior. Who can say that the natural resources of the South do not surpass those of any other country? What will we do with them is the question. How long will our hundreds of turbulent streams dash on their course through the land, carrying to waste a vast store of energy? When will our little hills and mountains be made to give up their hidden treasures, and what of a more advanced manufacture of King Cotton? The South has done well, but must do more to endure. Yes, we have the favors of nature, but how useless they are without the knowledge and skill to accept them in the fullest manner.

Geological Survey.

A party working in the employ of the U. S. Geological Survey is encamped in the woods to the rear of Mr. J. F. McMaster's. This party consists of Mr. Osear Jones, chief, and Messrs. Newman and Aldrich, assistants. They are completing the topographical survey commenced by the national government last winter, mention of the former survey having been made at the time. This survey covers all the territory between 34 and 34½ degrees north latitude, and 81 and 81½ degrees west longitude. The map as made up will show the elevation of all the towns and principal country points, all the public and private roads, (the distinction between good and bad ones as made in other States not being used as all in this county rank high in the latter kind), all residences, postoffices, churches, streams, wooded lands, etc. Such a map is of incalculable benefit to the promoters of all railroad enterprises, etc. Later a soil survey will be made, and it is hoped that this will prove of great commercial benefit to this section.—Winnboro News and Herald.

The Hon. John Alexander Dowie, "Elijah II," of Zion City, Illinois, has made a new prohibition and taboo. He has commanded that no mules be brought into his domain. "Remove that barren monstrosity where the people of God can not see it," he cries. "I will have no mules in Zion City." Only asses and jackasses are welcome in that empire of the Second Elijah.—New York Sun.

A Young Lady's Life Saved at Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me. I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

THE COTTON RULES

HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

A Conference Between Railroads and Shippers Results in Three Marked Changes—Farmers' Profit.

An agreement has been entered into between the railroads and the Southeastern Cotton Buyers' Association for the coming cotton season which will mean a saving of at least \$750,000 to the farmers of Georgia alone, and about the same amount to those of Alabama.

At a conference held in New York Thursday between the executive committees of the Southeastern Freight Association and the Southeastern Cotton Buyers' Association it was agreed by the railroads to moderate their former compress payments, to abolish almost entirely concentration charges for inland points and to allow shippers to route cotton as they pleased.

The cotton men are jubilant over the concessions made by the railroad company and from now on it is believed that harmony instead of friction will exist between the two associations. Some time ago the railroads notified the compress men that only six cents the hundred pounds would be paid for compressing cotton and no assurance was given about the concentration charges which were amounting to from one to three cents the hundred pounds and the cotton shippers were thinking that they would have to allow the railroads to ship their cotton as they desired.

But at the conference the railroads agreed to pay six per cent the hundred pounds for compressing cotton in Georgia, which cotton was to be shipped to either North or South Carolina and that in Alabama the price to be paid for compressing should be seven and one-half cents the hundred pounds where the cotton was to be shipped to either of the Carolinas. The railroads also agreed that where cotton was to be exported or shipped to the New England states they would pay seven and one-half cents the hundred pounds for such cotton compressed in Georgia and eight and one-half cents the hundred for such cotton compressed in Alabama. Before the cotton to be shipped from Georgia was not to be compressed, that is where it had to go to the Carolinas, and only six cents was to have been paid when it was to be exported or shipped to New England.

The concentration charges which have heretofore been from one to three cents the hundred pounds will practically be abolished.

The railroads also agreed to allow the shippers to route their own cotton. Last year the railroads routed all of the cotton shipped. The roads reserved the right however, to route the cotton when the shippers had no preference.

The agreement is for the coming cotton season and will go into effect as soon as the first shipments are made.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph.

Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, head of the orthodox Jews in the United States, whose funeral caused a riot in New York on Wednesday, was called to that city by eighteen of the largest orthodox synagogues in 1887, from Wilna, Russia, where he had acquired renown as a preacher. His arrival in New York was looked upon as one of the most important events in the history of orthodox Judaism in America. His sermons were attended by crowds of enthusiasts; he was named chief rabbi, and all the Jewish butcher shops, where meat was prepared according to the laws of Moses and the Talmud, were placed under his supervision. The new rabbi was easily the profoundest Talmudic scholar in America and this, added to his sincere piety and affectionate, gentle nature, endeared him to all those who clung to the older forms of the faith. Rabbi Joseph had not been in New York many months before he found himself confronted with conditions which disturbed his peace of mind and made him wonder whether he would ever feel at home in the turbulent American city. The same sermons that evoked admiration of the old people in Wilna were criticised, even ridiculed. Some of the people left the synagogue in the middle of his sermons. They had been two or three years in America. They had heard speakers, read newspapers. After he became a hopeless invalid there was nothing but sympathy and love for Rabbi Joseph.

Hon. Tom Watson's beautiful and crisp bunch of \$1,000 is still hanging invitingly before the eyes of Candidates Latimer and Evans of South Carolina, and all that either has to do is to prove that either Latimer or the late Dr. Stokes, and not Mr. Watson, is the originator of the rural free delivery system. So far neither Latimer nor Evans has so much as whispered "free delivery" since Watson hung up his money.—Savannah News.

Chicago, July 30.—The ban of the courts has been placed on the corner in July oats. On the application of one of the firms heavily "short" in the July option; a temporary restraining order was granted today by Judge Chytras in the superior court, prohibiting James A. Patten and associates from continuing a corner in new July oats; and from bidding up the price of the cereal or calling for further margins. This is the first time in the history of the Chicago board of trade that dealers who were short have resorted to the courts to assist them in a dilemma like the present and the injunction came as a decided surprise.

A Cure for Cholera Infantum.

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, Ohio, "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Detective stories of all kinds at H. G. Osteen & Co's book store.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Town of Los Alamos a Complete Wreck.

The Area of Disturbance is Small, But the Shocks are Terrific in Force.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., July 31.—A strip of country 15 miles long by four miles wide, rent with gaping fissures and dotted with hills and knolls that sprung up during the night as if by magic, a village in ruins and hundreds of people fleeing for their lives, are the results of last night's seismic disturbance in the valley of Los Alamos, in the northern part of Santa Barbara county.

During the last four days that section of the country has been shaken by a series of earthquakes that is not precedent in the history of tradition to the Pacific coast, and the continuance of the disturbances and the increasing severity of the shocks have so terrorized the inhabitants that they are leaving for other parts as rapidly as possible, and even now the village is almost entirely deserted.

The disturbances began Sunday evening with a shock which caused several thousand dollars damage to property in the village and the sugar country, being more severe and more disastrous in the vicinity of Western Union Oil company's oil wells on Carriaga ranch. The shock was followed by a number of disturbances less severe and less disastrous, continuing through the remainder of Sunday night and Monday.

On Tuesday night, beginning at 11 o'clock, there was another series of seven shocks, all of which were light. In action these disturbances resembled the waves in a pond of water. The most severe shock of the entire series occurred at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Hills were shaken and twisted to their foundations and the valleys trembled and rolled like the surface of the ocean. Great fissures were run deep in the earth; hills and knolls appeared in level valleys, springs of water appeared in places that had been dry and the general topography of the valley was greatly changed in many respects. The disturbance had no general direction, but was what is known as a "twister." It was preceded by a rumbling like that of distant thunder, which increased until the earth began to rise and twist and the hills began to tremble.

With the first warning sound of the approaching disaster the terror-stricken people rushed into the streets and sought places of safety in vacant lots and roads, while many fled toward the neighboring hills. The first vibrations were similar to the preceding disturbance in direction and effect, but they were immediately followed by the most terrific shock ever experienced in this section of the State.

The earth trembled, rolled and twisted until it was impossible for people to stand erect, and terror-stricken inhabitants crouched together in the darkness fearful that the earth beneath them might open and swallow them. The terror inspired by the rumbling and trembling of the earth was increased by the sound of falling buildings which gave some idea of the terrible destruction that was being wrought. When the most serious shocks had passed and the rumbling sounds had died away the people gathered in groups about the ruins of their homes and places of business and when they saw the extent of the damage many of them, fearful of a repetition of this experience, immediately started on foot or by any conveyance that could be had for places where the previous shocks had been less severe.

In the darkness of the night it was impossible to determine the full extent of damage wrought, but with the dawn of day the stricken village had the appearance of the ruins of a city long deserted. A church had been lowered to the ground and not one brick of the building was left standing. Chimneys toppled over, frame buildings had been wrenched apart and thrown from their foundations, telegraph and telephone wires had been broken and there was not a building in town that had not been damaged more or less seriously. In store buildings that were totally destroyed the merchandise was thrown from shelves and everything breakable was destroyed; not a pane of glass was left in any window in town and in those frame cottages and dwellings that were left standing stoves were overturned and crockery and glassware were destroyed.

A conservative estimate of the loss to property in the village is \$30,000 and this amount probably will greatly be increased by the damage in the surrounding country. The extent of the most severe portion of the disturbance is 11 miles long by four miles wide, but the shock was felt throughout Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. At the Western Union Oil wells on the Carriaga ranch, two tanks were wrecked and much other damage done.

The disturbances continued throughout the day at intervals of two hours but none of the shocks was severe. The people have deserted the village, every conveyance had been taken and the passenger and freight trains that have left here since the severe shock of last night have been loaded with people fleeing for safety. Since the first disturbance on Sunday night there have been more than 70 distinct shocks and those who have been keeping records have now given up, as the disturbances have become almost continuous.

Henry L. Shattuck, of Shellsburg, Iowa, was cured of a stomach trouble with which he had been afflicted for years, by four boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He previously tried many other remedies and a number of physicians without relief. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 30.—The band wagon which was conveying the Union baseball team to Suburban park today was struck at the Broad street crossing in Lestershire by Erie train No. 2 and the driver instantly killed and six others injured, one seriously. Both horses were instantly killed.

The old line insurance companies in the southeastern tariff association have combined to fight the Greensboro, N. C., companies because they would not advance their rates.

EARTHQUAKE EXAGGERATED.

Stories Sent Out From California Highly Colored.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—A representative of the Associated Press, who was sent from here to Los Alamos, wires that the stories sent from there about the recent earthquakes have been greatly exaggerated. He reports that, while there have been numerous earthquakes since last Sunday, the damage has been comparatively slight and the people have been needlessly alarmed.

John H. Conway, who has made a life study of the geology of the country, believes that the disturbances in no way are due to volcanic activity, but occasioned by local conditions. His theory is that the earthquakes are occasioned by subsidence caused by the action of the subterranean gases and oils in which the region is known to abound. It has been known for years that gas was being generated beneath the earth's surface in the vicinity of Los Alamos.

The best physic—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

The Travesty Upon a Solution.

The quarterly report of the legislative committee appointed to examine the books and report upon the financial condition of the State dispensary has been made public in the last few days.

It contains much food for thought in these days when the flippant declaration that "the dispensary is the best solution of the liquor problem" has become the slogan of a campaign in South Carolina, in which all are agreed to sustain the present dominating influence of an institution that is hourly sapping the temperance sentiment in the State and making it all the harder to inculcate correct doctrines in the generations to come upon the liquor traffic. The dispensary is undermining this sentiment and uprooting these doctrines under the plea that the State must control the traffic for the benefit of the public schools. A greater farce was never enacted, and a greater cheat and delusion was never practiced upon any people.

The quarterly report contains statements of the assets and liabilities, profit and loss, receipts, disbursements and cash on hand. These items are clearly stated and aptly arranged, so that he who runs may read, but the trouble is that so many are running after the dispensary and its supposed influence that they do not take the time to read and examine the figures.

To begin with, the report shows that the net profit for the quarter, which has been placed to the credit of the school fund, is the beggarly sum of \$15,512.47, and further that the dispensary is now owing the school fund the munificent sum of \$607,810.57. The indebtedness is admitted, and yet the payment for the quarter is a little more than 2½ per cent. upon the debt, or about 10 per cent. interest for the year. What has become of the money due to the schools? The report shows that the dispensary has on hand in Columbia and at the various county depositories for liquor an amount of stock said to be worth \$608,421.50, almost identical with the sum due to the school fund. The situation is simply that the alleged sum due the schools is being used as operative capital to carry on the business, and the people are placated with the idea that the dispensary is giving substantial aid to the school system, when the fact is that this overdue fund is only on paper and cannot be collected without the dispensary goes out of business. There are no other available assets with which to liquidate the indebtedness, and the concern would be insolvent if the debt was paid.

Other liabilities are set down in the report at \$168,699.61, against which there is cash on hand \$53,887.08, which leaves a deficit in debt-paying assets of \$115,811.53. Such a showing by a company or corporation would demand the appointment of a receiver to marshal the assets and pay the debts, and that is what the people of South Carolina will some day require of the dispensary. Aside from the promotion of liquor drinking as a social evil, the State is evidently engaged in an unprofitable business venture, and the sooner it retires from the occupation of liquor selling the quicker will it recover from the damage being done to its reputation and sound judgment.

Another feature that is discreditable from a business point of view is the expense account. Excluding labor, salaries, per diem and mileage, printing, postage, &c., the expenses for the quarter reached \$60,000 out of a business whose total receipts were \$445,510.62. The other items of expense, including constabulary amount to \$26,588.74 or a total expenditure of \$86,588.74 for the quarter. Nearly twenty per cent. of the gross receipts are consumed in operating the plant, and it is no wonder that the net profits are so insignificant in comparison with other lines of business. The concern is loaded down with current expenses from which there is no relief.

The public is kept in ignorance of many features of the business, and while we are crying out for publicity with reference to trusts and monopolies, as a remedy for admitted evils in great combinations of capital, the State is fostering an institution that does not give out any information as to prices, grades, quality of goods, and the firms with which it is dealing. A self-perpetuating and secret monopoly hiding behind the phrase, "The dispensary is the best solution of the liquor problem."—Greenville Mountaineer.

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